

The Argus.

Volume I.

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.

Number 41.

THE RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co.

TIME TABLE.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.		EASTWARD.	
No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
10 25p	10 25p	Lv. Chicago	Ar	10 30p	10 30p
2 30p	2 30p	Kansas City	Ar	7 30a	7 30a
4 30p	4 30p	Denver	Ar	11 30a	11 30a
6 30p	6 30p	Albuquerque	Ar	1 45p	1 45p
8 30p	8 30p	Wingate	Ar	4 00p	4 00p
10 30p	10 30p	Gallup	Ar	6 25p	6 25p
12 30p	12 30p	Holbrook	Ar	8 50p	8 50p
2 00a	2 00a	Winslow	Ar	11 00a	11 00a
4 00a	4 00a	Flagstaff	Ar	1 30p	1 30p
6 00a	6 00a	Williams	Ar	3 55a	3 55a
8 00a	8 00a	Ash Fork	Ar	6 30a	6 30a
10 00a	10 00a	Prescott	Ar	9 00a	9 00a
12 00a	12 00a	Phoenix	Ar	11 30a	11 30a
2 00p	2 00p	Needles	Ar	1 30p	1 30p
4 00p	4 00p	Blake	Ar	3 55p	3 55p
6 00p	6 00p	Daguerre	Ar	6 30p	6 30p
8 00p	8 00p	Los Angeles	Ar	9 00p	9 00p
10 00p	10 00p	San Francisco	Ar	11 30p	11 30p

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily through between Los Angeles and Chicago and Williams and San Francisco. Pullman Tourist Cars daily through between Chicago and San Francisco and Chicago and Los Angeles. Personally conducted Tourist cars leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Los Angeles every Thursday, running through to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado can be reached only via this line. Ask for a beautifully illustrated book which will be mailed free. DON A. SWEET, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

S. F. & P. Railway.

WITH THE

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

IS THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

To Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago and all points EAST.

S. F. & P. TIME TABLE In effect June 9, 1896. Mountain time is standard used

SOUTH BOUND.		STATIONS.		NORTH BOUND.	
No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
8 50p	8 50p	Ash Fork	Ar	8 50p	8 50p
9 30p	9 30p	Rock Butte	Ar	9 30p	9 30p
10 15p	10 15p	Del Rio	Ar	10 15p	10 15p
10 45p	10 45p	Jerome Junction	Ar	10 45p	10 45p
11 30p	11 30p	Prescott	Ar	11 30p	11 30p
11 50p	11 50p	Prescott	Ar	12 00p	12 00p
12 30a	12 30a	Summit	Ar	12 30a	12 30a
1 15a	1 15a	Skull Valley	Ar	1 15a	1 15a
1 30a	1 30a	Kirkland	Ar	1 30a	1 30a
2 00a	2 00a	Date Creek	Ar	2 00a	2 00a
2 30a	2 30a	Congress	Ar	2 30a	2 30a
3 00a	3 00a	Wickenburg	Ar	3 00a	3 00a
3 30a	3 30a	Peoria	Ar	3 30a	3 30a
4 00a	4 00a	Glendale	Ar	4 00a	4 00a
4 30a	4 30a	Alhambra	Ar	4 30a	4 30a
5 00a	5 00a	Phoenix	Ar	5 00a	5 00a

THE SCENIC ROUTE OF ARIZONA.

The best route to California. The only north and south line to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Petrified Forest, Cliff Dwellings, Great Pine Forests, Salt River Valley and numerous other points of interest.

Through tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Jerome Junction with trains of U. V. & P. Ry. for Jerome.

Connecting at Prescott with stage lines for all principal mining camps; at Congress with stage lines for Harqua Hala, Station and Yarnell. At Phoenix with the Maricopa & Phoenix Ry. for points on the S. P. Ry. Also with S. F. & P. Ry.

Close connections made at Ash Fork with Santa Fe Route fast trains to all points east and west. Trains for California leave Ash Fork at 11 30 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. arriving in Los Angeles next afternoon at 1 25 p. m. San Francisco second morning at 10 15. Train for the East leaves Ash Fork at 3 55 p. m.

F. M. MURPHY, Pres't & Gen'l Mgr., Prescott, Ariz. E. W. WELLS, Assistant General Manager, Prescott, Ariz.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. W. NELSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WINSLOW, ARIZONA.

E. M. SANFORD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

W. M. PERRILL,

Dist'ct Attorney Navajo County

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA.

Will practice in all courts of Arizona.

T. W. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Will practice in the Courts of Navajo, Apache, Coconino and Mohave Counties.

R. E. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

(District Attorney Yavapai County.)

Office in Court House, Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. WELCH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA.

CHALCEDONY LODGE NO. 6 F. & A. M., Holbrook, Arizona. Regular stated communications at 7 30 p. m. on Fourth Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited. By order of R. C. KINDER, W. M. J. H. BOWMAN, Secretary.

CARPENTER SHOP—North side of R. R. track, east of the shop of Wm. Armbruster. All kinds of carpenter work at short notice. Repairing a specialty. Give me a call if you have work needing immediate attention. C. G. TESTERMAN.

Notice.

Mr. S. E. West of Snowflake, is our authorized agent for that section of the county, and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the ARGUS.

For Sale.

A tent 16x16 feet, including poles and pins. The tent is new, never has been used. Call at this office if you wish to purchase.

FATHER OF BIMETALISM

The Single Standard Advantageous to Europe but Detrimental to The United States.

Theoretically Independent Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1 is Vicious, But Practically a Step in the Direction of International Bimetallism.

M. H. Cernushi, the father of international bimetallism, delivered an address at Mentone on April 28 last, in which he defined the position he would take were he a citizen of the United States. This address has been translated for the American, and the following is an extract:

"I have always combated the uncompromising silver men of America, because, from a scientific point of view, their doctrine is as fallacious as that of the gold monometallists.

"With silver monometallism in the United States, the war to the knife between gold and silver will agitate for many years the civilized world, and you know as well as I do that the result of this struggle will be disastrous, particularly to England and France.

"I have always been the adversary of the out-and-out silver men of America—that is to say, the party which demands the free coinage of the silver dollar in the United States without reference to the action of European nations, because their monetary conception is diametrically opposed to mine. They are monometallists, and the triumph of their cause, so far from putting an end to the monetary anarchy in which the world has been writhing since 1873, will merely accentuate it, in rendering more burdensome to Europe the economic consequence of the divergence between the two standards.

"But if I were a citizen of the United States, and were convinced that Europe, by reason of England's attitude, is fixedly hostile to the establishment of a stable monetary parity between gold and silver, obstinately rejecting all ideas of international bimetallism, then I should cease to be an international bimetallist and should go over unhesitatingly to the camp of the silver men.

"As a matter of fact, in its present economic situation, the United States of America suffers much more from the merciless conflict that has been in progress between gold and silver since 1873 than England, creditor of the rest of the world.

"The United States of America are debtors to Europe for a portion of the sums which they have employed in the development of their industrial system, and must necessarily liquidate their debts abroad by realizing upon the products of their soil and of their manufactures.

"Now, as these foreign debts are contracted in gold, and as American products in Europe have to reckon with the depressing competition of similar products exported by countries having a silver standard or paper money, it follows that the appreciation of gold, in regard to silver, that has taken place since 1873, has had a two-fold result for the United States, namely: (1) It has diminished by half, on American territory, the value in gold of all the national products which are subject to the said competition; and (2) it has doubled the real burden of the debts contracted abroad in gold, since double the quantity of American products is now required to discharge the annual liabilities arising from those debts.

"But if the interests of English agriculturalists and manufacturers are seriously affected by the competition of countries having a depreciated monetary standard, the exterior finances of the United Kingdom do not suffer thereby, since England has no debts contracted abroad, and, in this respect at least, the English escape that particular evil from which the finances of the United States of America suffer so cruelly.

"Furthermore, England being a

large creditor of foreign countries, the London bankers can argue that English capitalist recovers, by the increased purchasing power of the gold due them from abroad, the amount which, owing to the fall in the gold price of products imported into England by debtor countries, is lost by the agriculturalists and manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

"Is that the cause with the United States of America? No, most assuredly not, for they are debtors in gold to foreign countries, and it is with the proceeds of these same products, the gold prices of which have been depreciated by the competition of silver standard or paper money countries, that they are obliged to pay their foreign debts.

"Therefore, the present monetary situation in the United States is doubly unfavorable to the economic interests of that great nation, since, owing to the state of affairs now obtaining, the gold standard countries of Europe find it enormously advantageous to purchase their raw materials in those countries whose standard is depreciated with regard to gold, like the Asiatic countries, Russia, or the Argentine Republic, and to sell their manufactured products in the American market, where they are paid for in gold currency.

"The present monetary policy of the United States is consequently very advantageous to the interests of England; it is utterly ruinous as regards the foreign financial relations of the United States, and especially for its native producers.

"From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, re-established by the United States without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetallism, for the productive power of the United States would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetallism as the only true solution even upon those who today deny the possibility and efficacy of it."

In Britain, of course, members of parliament receive no salary, but in New Zealand they receive annually \$500; Japan, \$300; South Australia, \$1,000; Victoria, \$1,500; France, \$1,800; Queensland, \$2,000; Canada, \$2,000; Brazil, \$3,000; Mexico, \$3,000; United States, \$5,000.

To annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation. On the whole, it seems most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise. — From Alexander Hamilton's Report, 1791.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here by F. J. Watron.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Late Telegrams Condensed for Readers of The Argus.

A cyclone at Paris on the 11th inst. injured 150 people.

Mexico has forty lines of railway, aggregating 6,600 miles.

Salvin knocked out Kilrain in the first round at Baltimore, on the 14th. One million persons are employed by the railroads of the United States.

A cablegram from Paris announces the death of Capt. A. P. Cook, U. S. N.

Bert Cornwall, a 15-year-old lad, was drowned at Lodi, Cal., on the 9th.

Between this date and 1906 Japan will add 117 new war ships to her navy.

Six persons were killed during the month of August by balloon accidents.

A dispatch from Boise, Idaho, says the Idaho Saddlery company has closed.

Omaha has succeeded in raising \$300,000 for the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Dr. Jas. Marshall, president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died on the 11th inst.

The Kansas City Lead and Oil Works burned on the 14th; loss \$100,000; fully insured.

Prof. Francis J. Child, Ph. D., LL. D., of Harvard university, died on the 11th inst.; aged 71.

Henry B. Payne, ex-United States senator died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th inst. of paralysis.

A report on the 11th says that the grand vizier of Morocco, Ahmed Ben Mussa, has been poisoned.

Colo. Norman Ward, the well-known inventor and expert on heavy ordnance is dead; aged 70.

The Union National bank of New Orleans, failed on the 9th inst.; capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$150,000.

Seven supervisors of San Francisco have been indicted for corruption in office and must stand trial.

John McClave & Sons of New York, manufacturers of bicycles assigned; liabilities are estimated at \$100,000.

Allen Six, a traveling veterinary surgeon, has been arrested at Fort Scott, Kan., charged with having seven wives.

The Albuquerque branch of the Kuhne Cigar company of Davenport, Iowa, has proved a losing venture and has been closed.

Geo. W. Legg, treasurer of Pike county, Kans., has disappeared. An examination of the books show a defalcation of \$20,000.

The comptroller of the currency has appointed Charles A. Dailey, receiver of the Citizens' National bank of San Angelo, Texas.

Sam Allen, a lumber dealer of Houston, Texas, has gone to the wall; liabilities, \$300,000; assets, land and mills, \$700,000.

A Berlin cablegram says Prince Elton von Hohenlohe, deputy to the Reichsrath, is dead. He expired suddenly of heart disease.

The man arrested at Duray, Colo., on suspicion of being Ounay, the California murder, has turned out not to be the man wanted.

The Spanish minister of marine has demanded a credit of 35,000,000 pesetas for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Cuba for the month of September.

Lizzie Elverson, aged 22, committed suicide on a farm eight miles from East St. Louis a few days ago, cremating herself in a hay stack which she set on fire.

W. B. Johnson and John Wilburne fought a duel near Coffeyville, Miss., on the 14th inst. with Winchester rifles, at fifty yards, which resulted in Johnson's death.

A Memphis dispatch says that Herron, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers, assigned on the 12th inst. The assets are \$123,000; liabilities, \$90,000; cause, poor collections.

The convention of the National Association of Democratic clubs,

called to meet at St. Louis on Sept. 30, has been postponed until Oct. 2, so as to secure the attendance of Bryan and Sewall.

Near Limestone, Ala., on the 12th inst., H. C. Dooley shot and killed Sam W. Sibley after having received a charge of shot in his own body. Both were farmers and shotguns were their weapons.

Five hundred mechanics of various trades, struck on the 10th inst. at New York, at the large store building of Siegle, Cooper & Co., on account of the employment of non-union marble workers.

The outdoor record for high jumping horses was broken at West Brighton, Staten Island, on the 12th inst. The record was six feet two inches; Amherst, owned by P. A. Hart, cleared six feet eight inches.

Officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor have announced that the dates of the next international Christian Endeavor convention will be July 7 to 12, 1897. San Francisco has been selected as the place.

An express car on the Lake Shore road, carrying express from New York to Chicago, was burned near Goshen, Ind., on the 10th inst., and thousands of dollars' worth of goods with much mail matter was destroyed.

A Black River Falls, Wis., dispatch says the Jackson County bank has closed on petition of Thomas B. Mills, a stockholder. The petitioner alleges that the bank owes depositors on demand to exceed \$45,000 and is insolvent.

Fred Otis, a young miner at Nevada, Cal., was killed on the 11th inst. by the falling down the shaft of an iron tube about fourteen feet long and six inches in diameter. He was impaled by it and his body had to be cut away. It was frightfully mutilated.

A train on the Mad River and Arcata railroad, Cal., went through a bridge on the 13th inst. Six cars loaded with passengers dropped thirty feet into the dry bed of the river. Annie Holland and Sandy Cameron were killed and ten others seriously injured.

A Buffalo dispatch says manufacturers of casket trimmings, representing \$2,000,000 capital, were in session at the Hotel Iroquois on the 12th. The purpose of the meeting is supposed to be the reorganization of the National Casket Hardware Manufacturers' association, which disbanded a year ago.

Mrs. Belle Gilbert of Michigan City, Ind., gave birth to twin babies on the 14th—one white and the other colored. The father is colored and the mother white. This is said to be the second time in the history of the medical profession that such births have been reported, and consequently the Michigan City twins are rarities.

Fifty Tomochic Indians surrounded the custom house at Palomas, Mexico, thirty miles south of Deming, N. M., on the 14th inst., but were repulsed by the officers. Three of them started for Deming, two of whom were wounded, and one was caught just south of that town and is now under arrest. It is said there are 300 Tomochic Indians in the Florida mountains about fifteen miles south of Deming.

A duel to the death was fought at Chester, Ark., on the 15th, between Frank Hepburn, extra engineer on the Frisco railroad, and W. A. Sims, a bartender. Sims was under the influence of liquor and asleep on the depot platform, when Hepburn cut his shoestrings. When Sims awoke he became very angry and stabbed Hepburn in the breast. Both men drew pistols and fired several times. Hepburn was wounded three times and died. Sims, who was uninjured, was arrested.

They tell us that gold has been the sole standard of value in this country ever since 1837. We are willing to accept that assurance without question if they will simply restore silver to the place which it occupied in our currency from 1837 until 1873, and take our chances regarding bimetallism on that basis. —Exchange.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

If She Had Been in the Position of the United States She Would Never Have Demonetized Silver.

The Fears of Losing Her Monetary Supremacy Urged England to Call a Halt.

The world's production of silver from the year 1883 to the year 1893, inclusive, was \$1,512,152,000. The production of the United States for the same time was \$634,152,000, or five-thirteenths of the world's production. Can one suppose for a minute that if England controlled such an output of precious money metal she would ever have been a party to its debasement as redemption money? It is noteworthy, too, that so long as the United States only produced from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000 of silver England had no fears for her monetary supremacy, but as soon as she saw our production increasing rapidly she thought it time to call a halt. This she did, and it culminated in the great debasing act of 1873. England saw, too, that it would not do to have the United States not only the producer of the agricultural products she had to buy but the producer of the money she would have to buy with. She was in a dilemma, and the way she saw out of it was to have us institute a gold standard, making silver a commodity, and at the same time wheedling other large agricultural countries into a strictly silver basis. It took her some years and considerable maneuvering to accomplish this financial acrobatic feat, but she has it down to the point now in India where she purchases millions of bushels of wheat and millions of pounds of cotton yearly, and pays for them with silver bought at 53 cents on the dollar. Wheat in India costs 2 rupees, 96 cents or 48 cents in gold. Still the Indian's 2 rupees buys just as much in his own country as our \$1 buys here, so that he gets a big price for his wheat, while our farmer cannot afford to sell wheat for 48 cents. But were free coinage legalized we could shut off England's purchasing of silver at 53 cents on the dollar.

The fact, if it be so, that Mexican dollars pass for only 55 cents in this country is no argument against the monopolistic gold, which has debased so valuable a money metal. The Mexican uses his silver dollar at home equally as well as we use ours here, and that is all that interests him. Gold men don't say anything about our dollar only passing for 80 cents in Canada, or for only its bullion price (53 cents) in England. Opponents of the silver cause cannot, to intelligent people, instances such countries as the South American republics as object lessons on free coinage. The inhabitants of these countries are in the main ignorant, have always been so and may always be. Look at Russia and Turkey. What has the gold standard done for them? It will be a sorry day for this country if she allows the tentacles of the gold monometallic monster to fasten permanently. The people of this good land have brains and they are using them this year as they have never used them before, and if all signs do not fail "Gold" will marry "Silver" in November and live happily together ever after.

H. E. DUNLAP, M. D.

DeKalb, Ill., Aug. 17.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians.

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. William Horne, M. D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by F. J. Watron.

Between Jan. 1 and May 30, cycles to the value of \$515,000 were exported from the United States. How about those pauper Japanese bicycles that threaten to overwhelm the American market? Why don't they get in their work abroad? —Ex.